WEDNESDAYSEPTEMBER 18

Pettit's Speech. We publish this morning a speech delivered by Hon. John Petter in Tippecanoe county, the 30th day of August, on the present aspect of public affairs. Mr. Perrit for a long period exercised a leading influence in the politics and public policy of Indiana, and for that reason, besides the intrinsic merits they may possess, we give his remarks. Mr. Perrir, while not agreeing with the political sentiments of the Administration, recognizes Mr. Lincoln as the representative of the Government, and as a good citizen he feels bound to sustain the Government and render obedience to its constituted authorities and its laws. He is for the vigorous prosecution of the war until those in rebellion ask for terms and peace, then he is willing to make any honorable adjustment of the existing grievances or protection for the anticipated difficulties of those who thought either or both a sufficient causa to seek a forcible remedy. The speech of Mr. PETTIT is somewhat pedantic and supercilious. While we defer to his great sagacity and wisdom and give him due credit for his reverence for the powers that be, we would suggest that in this Democratic country the people are in the habit of thinking for themselves and they judge of the acts and opinions of venerable Presidents and Cabinets and sage Judges more by their intrinsic merit than the sources from which they come. Mr. Perrir is disposed to look unfavorably upon this peculiar feature in Democratic institutions as one likely to render a Government unstable and insecure. We are inclined to think that Mr. Perrir has a decided partiality for a strong cen tral Government, and that he would favor the econstruction of our own upon such a basis. We do not think the people are yet prepared for such a revolution, but a state of anarchy can grow out of the present war which may make such a change

A Trial of No-party Patriotism and Sincerity.

necessary to give adequate security and protec-

tion to property and life.

The Republican party of Marion county and of the State of Indiana assert, whether with real or assumed patriotism we shall not say, that it is the duty of every citizen to subordinate party issues and party nominations in the present crisis of public affairs to the higher duty of supporting the Government. The Democracy of this county propose to test the sincerity of these patriotic propositions of our Republican friends and to present practical evidence that they are "prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms upon the altar of their country." The Democratic Central Committee of this county, in today's paper, make a proposition to the Republican Committee and party to withdraw the nominations made by each party to fill the county offices to be voted for at the ensuing October election, and to nominate a ticket to be supported in common by both parties. The Democratic Committee propose that John C. New, Esq., a Republican and a competent and efficient officer, shall be substituted in the place of Mr. WALLACE as a candidate for Clerk; that Pency Hosprook, Esq., admitted by all to be a good man for the place, shall be the candidate for Commissioner, and that some good Republican shall be selected as the candidate for Representative to fill the vacancy made by Dr. KENDBICK. Now here the Republicans have an opportunity presented them to test the sincerity of their no party professions and their willingness to ignore party spirit and party nominations during the continuance of a war, which they say is testing the strength not only, but even the permanancy of the Government. Will the Republicans accept this proposition to subordinate party until the Union, under the Constitution, is restored, and "we become what we have always proudly believed we could become, the greatest and first nation on the earth?" As a platform for this union of parties for the sake of the Union, the following, which is the substance of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, at the called session, with only two dissenting votes, might be adopted:

That in this national emergency, we, the citizens of Marion county, without distinction of party, banishing all feeling of mere passion or esentment, will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Can there be a better opportunity for the patri otic and Union-loving Republicars of Marion county to attest their devotion to their countryto prove that they are not only prepared, but that they are ready to "sacrifice party organizations and party platforms upon the altar of their country," or in other words, to form a union of all parties for the sake of the Union? The Democracy go fully half way in the proposal to ignore party spirit, party nominations, and party contests during the war for the good of the country. Will the Republicans meet the proposition of the Democrats with the same liberal spirit and the same patriotic purpose to maintain the Constitution and Union made by our fathers?

The President Censures Fremont's

Proclamation. The President has issued an order stating that he regards the clause in Gen. FREMONT's proclamation relative to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves as being objectionable for its non-conformity to the act of Congress passed the 8th of last August, and requiring that it shall be modified, held and construed to conform thereto. This we regard as an exceedingly important step, and one in the right direction. It is the first indication we have seen of a conservative policy on the part of the Administration and it will give confidence and strength to the true Union sentiment of both the North and the South. It is said that the President signed the "act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes" with great reluctance, and it now seems he is determined that it shall not be so construed as to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the citizen or as a pretext to justify a scheme for the emancipation of negro property in the slave States. It appears that Gen. FREMONT was first requested by letter to modify his proclamation as indicated, but he desired the President to make an open order for its modification. This the President has had the nerve to do. We honor him for his boldness and firmness in this regard, and it gives the country every assurance that the object of the war is solely for the restoration of the Union, under the Constitution. He will now draw to him a moral support for his Administration which it has not yet had, and thus add to his ability to prosecute the war with increased vigor, upon a basis which will satisfy the conservative men of the nation who have its true interests at heart. It will, also, have the effect to develop a Union sentiment in the seceded States, which will hasten the settlement of the pending difficulties of the country. We sincerely hope that the President will have the firmness to follow in the course indicated in his order for the modification of FREMOXT's proclamation. But what becomes of the Path Finder? Will he submit to the censure of the President after his proclamation had the approval of a great many of the leading Republican papers? Or is he so tied down by his friends, who hope to reap a large profit from his present position, that he will be

patriotism of many engaged in the war.

A Witness. their professions of no-partyism, by erasing all fratricidal war would never have occurred.

the altar of their country. Senator Douglas, in is with them? a speech which he delivered in the United States Senate on the 3d of January, 1861, thus charged the sole responsibility of not permitting an amicable adjustment upon the Republican members of Congress. In that speech he said, in speaking

of his proposition for compromise: I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adustmer t. If you of the Republican side are not nquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those vis.] expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky. enden] as a final settlement of the conbers. Hence, the sole responsibility of our disagreement and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Repub-

wish to get rid of the Southern Senators, in order to have a majority in the Senate to confirm the hold a permanent Republican ascendency in the Northern States, but not in the whole Union. For partisan reasons, therefore, they are anxious to dissolve the Union, if it can be done without making them responsible before the people.

upon the country to advance partisan schemes. We are rejoiced to see Republicans manifesting a

ble, the fearful condition of public affairs which has resulted from their love of party more than country. The moment they "sacrifice party or- will probably increase if the war should be of anizations and party platforms upon the altar of long continuance, their country," they will find the Democratic party "prepared" to erase all party lines in their apport of the Constitution and the Union-to abandon all party issues until the Government and country are rescued from its perils, and its flag is floating in triumph over every inch of American soil.

Union Sentiment Developed.

We are happy to notice that the present exi gency of our public affairs is having one good effeet if no other. It has developed a strong Union sentiment from those it was least expected. All who are acquainted with the political history of the country during the last thirty years, can not fail to remember that a certain class of polithe Union, and the conclusion with them was that they did not desire its perpetuation unless slavery was abolished. These men attempted to demonstrate that the States which tolerated slavery were a burden to those that did not, and that therefore a separation was desirable. We could reproduce any quantity of arguments to that end, if it was necessary to sustain our position, but it is not, as the fact is known to all who are versed in public affairs. We will, however, give two extracts from the speeches of men who occupy a high position in the Republican party illustrate the disloyalty to the Union which has been prevalent for years. Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, who was Speaker of the House of Represesentatives in 1856, and who is now a Major General under the appointment of Mr Lincoln, in a speech delivered in Maine in 1855

Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation o, the Union; though ing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide. I have no fear for its perpetuation But let me say, if the chief object of the people of the country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man-in other words human slavery-this Union can not and ought not to

Still later, in 1856, in a speech in Massachusetts, we find Mr. Banks turning prophet, and predicting a "military dictatorial government" in this country. He had no faith in the stability of "free institutions." He said:

I can conceive of a time when this Cons tion shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military Government transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, United States Senator, and long a leading member of the Republican and opposition parties, in a speech in the Senate a few years ago said:

Let the consequences be what they may I am willing to place myself upon the great orinciple of human right; to stand where the Word of God and my own conscience concur in placing me, and there bid defiance to all consequences. And in the end, if this Union, bound as it is to the hearts of the people by so many endearing asso-ciations, has no other principle of cement than the blood of human slavery, let it sunder.

We might go on almost indefinitely and quote

compelled to submit to this rebuke? We know similar extracts from the public speeches of Sawthat his removal and the substitution of General ARD, GIDDINGS, SUMNER and other great lights of Mrigs in his command, will be hailed with delight the Republican party, to prove that they contemby those who know and appreciate the two men, plated with complacency the disruption of the and give confidence in the prudent, economical, Union, or, in the language of Gov. BANKS, "in a and successful management of the intended ope- certain state of circumstances, to let it slide." rations of the army of the West. We think that But a sudden change has taken place in the FREMONT issued his proclamation with an eye to minds of these individuals. All at once they the Presidency, regardless whether the Adminis- have become impressed with the great value of tration sustained him or not, and that in either the Union. They are no longer willing that event it would give him the sympathy of the it should be sundered, but express a deabolition sentiment of the country. Such is the termination to exhaust all the treasure and

blood of the nation, if need be, to maintain it. The very state of circumstances which they could tolerate but a few years back, they now The Republican press generally have standing regard as treason and rebellion worthy of conat the head of their editorial columns some of the dign punishment. What a marvelous revolution! sentiments of Douglas uttered just before his What a sudden conversion! The Union-haters, death, in reference to the duty of the citizen in the very men who said "the Constitution of the the present crisis of the Government. In his last United States is a league with hell and a cove speech the deceased statesman remarked: "Who- nant with death," have become as suddenly conever is not prepared to sacrifice party organiza- verted as was SAUL of Tarsus. Instead of being tions and platforms on the altar of his country, willing to let the Union slide, to let all the States does not deserve the support and countenance of that will go depart in peace, they now desire to honest people. Let him be marked as no true maintain it at any cost, at any sacrifice of men and patriot who will not abandon all such issues in money. Are we not right then in saying that if times like this." The Democracy are ever pre- this war is attended with no other good, it will pared to subordinate party organizations and awaken, or rather it has awakened, a reverence platforms to the Constitution, which they regard for the Constitution and the Union which augurs as the sheet anchor of religious and civil liberty. well for the future permanancy of the Govern-This sentiment is a part of their political creed. ment if we succeed in preserving it in its integ-Are the Republicans willing to occupy a similar rity and purity-if we save it from the destrucposition? Are they prepared with the Democrats tion which now threatens it. If this love for to sacrifice party organizations upon the altar of the Constitution and the Union had burned their country? Are the Republicans of Marion as brightly as it should have done in the county ready to give a practical illustration of heart of every citizen, the present terrible party lines and withdrawing all party candidates Even if our Republican friends had anfor political offices? If they are not, it is hypoc- nounced last winter in an authoritative form, as risy to keep standing at the head of their party they have since done, that they were not inpress the sentiments to that effect from the last fluenced with "the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institu Where has rested the reponsibility for the tions of the States, but to defend and maintain present divided condition of the country and the the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve terrible exlamity of civil war? We will bring the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and their own witness to the stand to prove that the rights of the several States unimpaired," we difficulties which brought the present troubles should not have been compelled to witness the upon the nation could have been adjusted if the array of one section of a heretofore common Republican members of the last Congress, at its country against another in deadly strife. Where ast session had been willing. But they refused then rests the responsibility of the present state to do so, because they were not prepared to sur- of affairs? Do not the Republicans, by adopting render party organizations and platforms upon the resolutions we have quoted, acknowledge it

Indiana Legion We notice in many parts of the State, especially in the counties bordering upon the Ohio river, military companies are being organized under the military law passed at the recent extra session of the Legislature. The object in view is for home protection and home defense. A good willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the deal of alarm is felt in the Southern part of the tell us what you are willing to do? I address the in Kentucky. It is altogether probable that the difficulties which have occurred in Missouri may be re-enacted in Kentucky. In that event, the rom the cotton States, [Messrs. Toombs and Da- border towns may suffer from marauding parties, unless their citizens have some adequate means for protection. And to secure this effectively, roversy, if tendered and sustained by the Repub- there must be organization, system and discipline. These objects can be attained by organizing military companies under the militia law. By this means, also, a large number of citizens who can not, without great sacrifices, voltestimony of their own witness. By him they unteer in the army for the war, in case of emerstand condemned for the present condition of gencies like those to which we have referred, can public affairs and all the evils that may grow out render important public service. If there should of the sectional contest now raging-the magni- be an invasion of the State, or trouble upon our tude of which the Administration have not yet Southern borders, a large body of military well been able to comprehend, or provide an adequate drilled and equipped, could be rapidly concenremedy. We give another extract from a letter, trated, through the agency of the railroads, at one of the last he wrote, in which Mr. Douglas any given point from all parts of the State. We charged that the leading Republican Senators, to most sincerely hope that no such emergency may sustain a party or organization and platform, were arise, but it is better to be prepared for whatever willing to sacrifice the Union. It was written to may occur, for we know not what danger a day the editor of the Springfield Register. Read: or an hour may develop. We have already The fact can no longer be denied, that many stated that Major Love has received the appointof the Republican Senators desire war and dis- ment of Major General in this service, and union, under pretext of saving the Union. They will immediately organize the divisions in the south western part of the State. He is a thorough

ppointments; and many of them think they can ly educated military man, and is a gentleman of prudence and sagacity-the right man in the right place. The military spirit of our people is thoroughly aroused and we expect that the Indiana Legion will be soon organized for the pur-Again do the Republican party stand condemn- poses expressed in the law. In the present aned by their own witness for precipitating a war archical state of the public mind the legion may also become an important agency in suppressing insurrections and mobs, and protecting individual small degree of willingness to remedy, if possi- and public property from violence at the hands of the lawless, evidences of what may occur from such sources, we have already had, and which

Origin and Object of the No-Party Movement.

Mr. Consul General Gippings has been publish ing a letter setting forth the object, origin and secret history of the no-party movement. It appears from Mr. Gippings' narrative, that the noparty party was conceived in Washington, and it was appointed to first see light at the opening of the fall campaign. We quote from Mr. Gippines' letter, addressed to Ex-Governor Vance, of Ohio: At a moment, apparently more important than any other in our history, we are called on to turn

aside from the support of the war now raging, to form a new political party, to abandon the Ad nistration whom we have elected, the principles on which the Union was founded, and unite in a new political organization, without avowing any ticians have been busy calculating the value of cause for so extraordinary a movement, or asserting any principles or fundamental truth as the asis of this new party And as they retired from Congress, they united in recommending the disbandment of the friends who elected them to office-the surrender of the principles on which they were elected-and that we unite in a conglomerate party with slave-catch-

ers and those who set our doctrines at defiance. Mr. Gippings testifies that this no-party party was projected and concocted, as it is now about to be set in motion, by Republican members of Congress, on the basis of a "surrender of principles," a union "with slave catchers" and the "abandonment of the Administration;" but

ruth." It is all to be negative, there is to be no mon bond, according to the original programme, excepting a vague agreement that the memers of the no-party party are to "abandon," repudiate and "surrender the principles" which they had hitherto respectively professed! That is the programme; we shall see how faithfully it will be

Mr. Gippings says further: "I think it now too late to regain the high moral position which was held two weeks since. The pusillanimity of Congress has lost us the sympathy of other nations, and paralyzed the confidence of our army and of the people, and if the advice now given by that body be carried out, must result in the permanent dissolution of the Union. And if the rebels succeed, they will owe their triumph to the inefficiency of Congress." That is Republican testimony. It is volunteer

ed by one of the strongest men of that organiza-

tion; and it ill becomes Republicans to impeach

heir own witness There is no doubt that the predominant reason which impelled the Republican Congressmen to redoom their party to destruction was the fact that its name had become so odious as to render successful Administration impossible under its uspices. And hence they sagaclously provided for a new name, while taking care to maintain the control of the new organization. It may so happen that they will fail to realize this most cher-

ished object of all their scheming. THE FORTIETH REGIMENT .- A telegraphic dispatch was received in the city yesterday from Capt. Bracken of the Indiana cavalry now in Virginia, saying that he would accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 48th regiment which has been tendered him.

I have been invited to address you upon the resent condition of our once happy, but now disnation of our difficulties. This I shall proed to do in plan and direct terms, such as be me aged and said men and women, without a forked or deceptive tongue, and with no attempt at oratory or captivating rhetoric, remembering that brevity, at all times, is as desirable in speech

Speaking is an art, and to be interesting and but pale, sickly and flickering essful, must be cultivated by much practice. Knowing this, though in former years I had, as independence, and extend over her the broad panoyou know, considerable practice, in latter ones ply of our protection, disregarding the murmurs, having had none I may well fear that I shall complaints and protestations of Mexico, from fail to interest jou. I am truly glad to see so many of the familiar faces of my old anquaintances here, of ill shades of political parties, will do unto you." Our action and our course of with apparent sincere and earnest desire to hear | conduct having been thus, is it strange that the whatever may besaid to elucidate our present diflties, and point out the way to our future hap- this, our great calamity? My friends, some desire, of late, has mani

fested itself to hear me on these subjects, and you asked me what I wish it would result in, I some wonder expressed that I had not come for | could more cheerfully answer, and it would be ward and volunarily given to the public my views. I have anumber of good reasons for not doing so: I have not before been asked to do so. I have been absent from the State on public busi- in front of this stand, UNION, and for its flag. ness for two years last past, and did not think it the Stars and Stripes, majestically waving beside comported with poper modesty or reserve to rush | me. I have often sworn to support the Constiback and force nyself to a front position, and tution, and I now regard those oaths as obliga-claim, unasked, to lead or direct you; besides, tory as when they were taken, and I carnestly demy cardinal doctrue in governmental affairs is to sire to see the Union reunited and cemented in obey the laws and the magistrate within their re- affection and love, with one national flag waving spective appropriae spheres. Civil and free gov in peace and triumph over the whole of our ter-roment can be mintained upon no other basis. We have the law md the magistrate legally pla- and enduring till the solid rocks shall become dis ced in power; to tiem I yield my obedience. integrated and crumble to dust. And to accommy friends, I promised you plain, unvarnished plish so desirable an object, it is your duty to vords; and first, as to the continuance of this struggle and labor as your Government shall diwar, I have to say that whatever the chance or rect, remembering that it can only be secured by but to fight. Honor, interest, pride, the mainten-ance of our Government, the safety of our Capi-Union. Senator Wade, of Ohio, made a speech tal and the archives of the nation demand it, in Maine in 1856, and said the Union was then in We have the wolf by the ears, and, though it may fact dissolved. That there was no two people on ed and under ban from the same cause. Every such an extent of country, with its resources and condid mind feels and knows this. Hence the call for an increase of our army and a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Let it be done. wast population, shall be reduced by war to love and kindness towards their conquerors, or to sub orous prosecution of the war. Let it be done. Neither party is now in condition to make or accept proper terms of peace; nor will we be until order of your Government, to try to restore the we have regained what we have lost-shown our- Union if possible; and should you be successful. selves not only their equals, but superiors in no one will more sincerely rejoice than I. arms, and by our provess wiped from our escutch- But it is said the President has violated the Coneon and our flag the temporary tarnish that has been placed upon them. Hence, unlike Mr. complaint with a poor grace; and if the President hite, who has preeded me, I advise my fel. has not, strictly speaking, the constitutional right ow-citizens who areof the proper age and in the to increase the army and navy, incur debts or ndition to do so, o freely enlist, obeying the liabilities on the nation, suspend the writ of halaw and the magistrate; go to the war, accom- beus corpus, and incendiary newspapers, and to plish what ought to be accomplished, and then if suppress incendiary speeches and speakers, either if those in power, and whose right it will be to in the pulpit or on the rostrum, I say if he has not, determine, shall think we can honorably make or strictly speaking, this power under the Constitucent terms of perce. I shall rejoice and hall ton, he with pleasure their action and the day when war. And the country will never have peace. either honor nor increst shall require a continu- quiet and order till that power is given to the

Until that time let the war rage. roops were charged with cowardice, and at other for other Presidents to follow both in peace and been improvidently and against my will made. been suppressed years ago, by authority of the Both sat like burning blisters upon my face, and Government, this war would not now be on hand fe to remove them. So now as a Northern man extent of the injury done to the country by

War, Mr. Cameron, is an unfit person for that much less a book, upon the rights and duties of position, that he s dishonest and is stealing man, aggregate or single, formed into governand misapplying the public funds; and petitions are in circulation to his removal and the appointment of the Hon. beech Holt in his stead. Of pen, sweep away or denounce as folly or wickedand have no charge to make. I have a personal venerable Cabinets and sage Supreme Courts, has won and is fully entitled to the sobriquet had neither father nor mother, but was thus pro-which has been given him of "Honest Old Abe." duced: "The clouds lowered, all above was por-That he will neither steal himself or knowingly tential, the rain descended, the lightning flashed allow others to do it. I will not flatter him or the thunder rolled, a mountain oak was riven and his friends by saying that he is the greatest man out sprang Push-mat-a-ha full grown and armed mentally that this country has ever produced, for the fight!" Much of the evil this country has but I by no means mean to be understood as intican you can find in order that your councils may press it, and in future take warning against the war. Mr. Holt is an able and upright man, and produce it, and in your exertions to do so, you under a Democratic Administration would make have my cordial sympathy and earnest desire for in efficient Secretary of Var; but his presence in your complete success. your Cabinet would be alke unpleasant and unofitable to you, to him, the other members of What a Union Paper in Western Virthe Cabinet and to the country.

You, fellow citizens, and the country generally, em to think it is a great wonder that this rebelthat this trouble would be upon us, as I know it is upon us now, unless the practices, tones and under the pain of being classed as traitors: ents of the extremists on both sides should will prevail among you, but if the different parts 4th inst. it holds the following language: of that neighborhood begin to annoy each other in every conceivable manner in their persons, this country—the party of the Union, the war property and character, both may be alike to and the integrity of the Republic on one side, and ubles and is ultimately broken up. But is a other. blivion and forgetfulness when compared with of Jeff. Davis and his associates in the nefarithe more enduring and impressive glare of the ous scheme for destroying the Government and former. The Hebrews rebelled and ten tribes and Constitution, and breaking the Nation to eceded; the Grecian States rebelled, and what pieces. would be known of them if it were not for Leoninker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown and New Or-

Rebellion may be said to form a part of our al army! nature as a government and as a people. We re-belled against Great Britain, and I have always believed that that was a just and praise worthy rebellion, notwithstanding I have recently seen published in the Lafayette Courier, a resolution paper. of a grave Presbyter, an Synod, that civil govern-ment is an institution of God, and that any rebellion or resistance to it is a great sin against God. I hold that there may be such a thing as a just and praise-worthy rebellion, and that reion to tyrants is an acceptable service to God. cause or ground for it, and that they ought to be thus without irreverence: "As you do unto others so you may expect they will do unto you." We not only revolted from Great Britain ourselves, but we have encouraged and rejoiced in every effort, latent or patent, of the Irish to rebel against her, and would to-day rejoice to see it successfully done. We have tried many means to induce the Canadas to revolt against her, and would readily lend their assistance if success was probable. Under these circumstances stould we think it strange that Great Britain does not show a lively sympathy for and with us? Remember, "as you do unto others, so you may expect they will do unto you." Nor in my judgment, in view of our professor action was a long been a nation. unto you." Nor in my judgment, in view of our uniform action ever since we have been a nation, in regard to rebellions everywhere, have we a rensonable right to expect the hely sympathy of other nations? We encouraged and sympathized with Poland in her rebellion against Russia, Prussia and Austria. We gave active and open

Speech of Hon. John Pettit, at West aid and assistance to Greece against Turkey Point, Tippecanoe County, Indiana,

August 31, 1861.

Mr. President Ladies and Gentlemen:

We encouraged in many ways Hungary against
Austria, and sent a national vessel to bring her
refugee rebel chief to this country, and here we openly caressed and made much of him. In the late revolt in Italy, our whole sympathy was in the movement and with its leader, Garibaldi. With the repeated rebellions in France, we have rejoiced. We sympathized with and in many in stances gave active aid to all Central and South America in their revolts against Spain and Portugal; and we have more than once, either directly or indirectly, sought to es as in wit, and more especially so in times of induce Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, war, when prompt action should take the place of to rebel. How soon and how readily after Texas revolted with but a small population, and with ernment or nationality, did we acknowledge her nations of the earth do not sympathize with us in

You ask me what, in my opinion, will be the result and end of our present difficulties. Had opriety of settling the difficulties at an earlier equal and exact justice to all sections of the adjustment, there is now no alternative left us as to the result, and I am forced to answer that blesome to hold him, we can not, with the earth who more cordially hated each other alety to ourselves, let him go. The South is than those of the Northern and Southern States. ffed to arrogance and insolence with their par- If this is true, and continues to be so, there can , but, I trust, temporary success over our be no lasting or profitable Union of them. It is, and the Nortl is, to some degree, depress- will be an anomaly in the history of the world, it

nce of the war, or a further sacrifice of human President. He exercises it now in war and the power is no less necessary in time of peace to pre-I feel now much is I did when out of the State vent bringing on war. And if the acts of the ing and after the Mexican war, the Indiana President in these respects shall form precedents mes when our State was charged with the dis- war, I shall be satisfied. In my judgment, if all nor of repudiating a public debt, though it had incendiary preachers, speakers and newspapers had would have been tilling to be sold a slave for to trouble us. It is impossible to imagine the feel humiliated and I want to see our reverses the ignorance and arrogance of some news paper editors. Some of them as soon as It is said that thewar is not properly or vigo- they have sloughed their swaddling cloth isly enough proscuted, that the Minister of and before they have read a page much se things or their propriety I know but little, ness, the wisdom and acts of aged Presidents stance with he President, and believe him and hold all as chaff before their potent wisdom be an honest, upight man-that he does what They remind me of the account Push-mat a-ha believes to be right and for the best-that he an Indian chief, gave of his origin. He said he ting that he is a weak man. If it were my brought about by ignorance and fanaticism, and ince to give advice on the subject of the re- shall hail the day when they are both put under oval of Mr. Caneron and the appointment of surveillance and not allowed to speak, uncons place with the most honest and able Republi. however, on our hands, and it is our duty to sun harmonious on all other subjects as well as the causes that have in the least degree tended to

ginia Says. The Daily Press, published in Wheeling, in ion has broken out and that all the nations of the Western Virginia is one of the ablest Union paearth do not unite with us in sympathy, if not in pers to be found in any State. It thus alludes in arms, to put it down. To me there is no wonder Friday's issue to the efforts of the Republicans as to either. I knew as well fifteen years ago to force the Democracy into a coalition with them

UNJUST .- The New York Tribune not content cease, and milder manners and juster conduct with throwing a fire brand into its own party, and revail. If a number of you should form a thus attempt to disrupt the Cabinet, now and then eighborhood with adjoining farms running north attempts to create a division in the ranks of the and south, with an agreement that you shall live Democratic party of the Empire State. Instead in harmony and kindness, promoting each other's of devoting its energies and efforts to unite all in interests and protecting each other's property and rights, while all these rights and duties are carefully observed and fulfilled, peace and prosperity dissension and disturbance. In its issue of the "Henceforth there can only be two parties in

me; but it is no wonder the neighborhood has the party of the great Southern conspiracy on the ebellion with us to be wondered at in view of the "It is for the Democratic convention, which tory and the antecedants of our own race? meets to day at Syracuse, to decide to which of What is the history of man, and of what is it these hostile parties it will attach itself. Hitherto composed? O' its warriors and battle fields, its its official leaders have shown a disposition to poets and sages; but the two latter sink into take, so far as prudence would permit, the side

This is unjust, because untrue. While there das, Thermopylæ, Militiades, Marathom and Pla- are some in that great State, as in other Northtea? But for the battles of Marius, Scipio, Sylla, ern S ates who manifest an affiliation with the Pompey and Caesar, Roman history would be dry, if not lost, despite of her poets and the cloquence of Cicero. No one could tell that Carthage was if Hannibal had not lived. Napoleon, Austerlitz, are for the Constitution and the Union uncondi-Marengo and Waterloo form the most enduring tionally. They advocate the cause of the Union, pages of the history of France. And but for because they love the Union, and not with the be the pride of England? Of what does our own Greeley"-the promotion of self Where are the ory consist of but Washington and Jackson, toiling masses of this once proud party? The editor of the Tribune will find them where he will never find courage to go-in the ranks of the loy-

We should like to see what answer the Tri bune, or any other Republican paper, can make to this pointed rebuke from a Border State Union

Military Items. The Lafayette Journal says the friends of Captain CHRIS MILLER will urge his appointment

as one of the officers of the 40th regiment, to be I do not hold that the present is such an one; but on the contrary, that there was not sufficient the Coloneley will be tendered to Judge Blake. the Colonelcy will be tendered to Judge BLAKE. More NAVAL EXPEDITIONS .- "Since the brilpunished for the course they have taken. Is it reasonably to be wondered at that Great Britain does not show a more warm and direct sympathy solved upon several other similar expeditions without loss of time." It is pleasant to know with us? We read by authority, "The fathers have eaten our sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." And again: "Whatever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Or it may be rendered curred to the Government, nor to any of its illustry officers, that such a thing thus without irreverence: "As you do unto others so you may expect they will do unto you." We not only revolted from Great Britain ourselves, but we have encouraged and rejoiced in every ef-

VAST MILITARY MOVEMENTS .- If reporte were to publish the arrivals of troops and mi and without publicity. Even the oste displays of parades and music on the avenue are avoided, and troops march from the depot to Gen. McClellan's office through direct avenues and without music. By the large arrivals to-day not a citizen is disturbed, and few are aware of what is going on.—Washington Correspond

Two hundred horses arrived on Saturday last for the army of the United States.

Hon. J. D. Bright.

few weeks ago there was printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer the following introductory let-ter to President Jeff. Davis from Hop. J. D. ter to President Jeff. Davis from Hon. J. D. whole property of the country pledged for the in-Bright. Mr. Lincoln was arrested in Cincinnati, without warrant, on suspicion of being a spy, or that an adequate and specific proportion of the his arrest his trunks were broken open and searchel, and the following letter was found in his with the magnitude of the objects of the confest,

Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in fire-arms. I commend him to your favorable in every relation, foreign or domestic. And the pectability, and reliable in every respect. Very truly yours,

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

From the publication of this letter, and the circumstances with it, the Abolition sheets have raised a howl against Mr. B., and sought to create suspicion on his fidelity to the Government. An old friend of his in this city where he was reared, addressed him a letter on the subject, and we are this day permitted to publish his reply; it shows that he is, what he always has been, a true natriot and a far seeing statesmen; for there can e no question, that when the excitement of the hour shall have passed away, all will agree that his views are true and sound.

Madison, Aug. 20, 1861. Hox. J. D. BRIGHT-Dear Sir: Permit me, an old friend, to call your attention to a letter which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 18th inst., a copy of which I send you, purporting to be from you to Hon. Jeff. Davis, introducing to is acquaintance Mr. Thos. B. Lincoln, &c. If on wrote this letter, of which many of your as an evidence of your sympathy and complicity following dispatch: with the Southern rebellion. Allow me to inquire whether this letter be genuine, and, if so, under what circumstances it was given.

AT MY FARM, Sept. 7th, 1861.

JOHN FITCH, Esq., Madison, Ind. My Dear Sir :- In reply to your favor of the 20th, just received, I have to say that I have more than twenty years, he having been at that to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not his legal business.

The letter to which you refer is no doubt genuine. I have no recollection of writing it, but if Mr. Liccoln says I did, then I am entirely satisfied of the fact, for I am quite sure I would have given, as a matter of course, just such a let been able to reconcile union with liberty. This ter of introduction to any friend who had asked Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the

bate one jota of their unconstitutional doctrine of the parties. of inequality; and no man regrets more than I anxious to see peace, unity and fraternity restohave opposed, and so long as my present convictions last, shall continue to oppose the entire co-Sincerely yours, &c., J. D. BRIGHT.

National Loan-To the Citizens of In-

Your earnest attention is invited to the opporunity pow offered of aiding the General Government in the suppression of the existing rebellion. by making a safe and profitable investment in her Treasury notes, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, to be issued in sums of \$50, or upwards,

to every citizen applying.

These notes, for the payment of which the whole property of the country is bound, and ample provision made for the interest half yearly, fall due in three years; but as one year ago even the five per cent. United States stocks were above par, it is manifest that speedily after this rebelion is overcome, as it is certain to be, they will be easily disposed of at a good advance above their face. In the meantime they are not subject to United States or State tax. An appeal to the whole people is made by the

Secretary of the Treasury, (most of which is ublished below,) for their purchase of these otes, and the first response thereto in subscribing The reliance of the Government for speedily conquering an honorable peace is as much on

every loyal citizen furnishing a portion of his means, as it is on loyal volunteers offering their lives. A general investment, even in small sums, will carry the Government through suc-Books for receiving your subscriptions for the

purchase of such Treasury notes, will be opened on the first Monday (the 7th) of October next, at the office of the Bank of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and closed on Wednesday, the 23d. Books will also be opened at several of the Franches of the Bank of the State. JAMES M. RAY.

Agent for National Loan.

Indianapolis, Sept. 16, 1861. rom the Appeal to the People of the United States, by

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. Your national Government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy, culminating in a causeless inurrection, is engaged in a war for ti e security of of the Union and for the maintenance of popular The Secretarian. stitutions. For the means to defray the necessary expenses of this war your Congress has di rected that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hun and fifty millions of dollars. Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary And in order to afford all citizens equal oppor-

tunities of part cipation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be eceived for sums as small as \$50, as well as for arge amounts, and that, should the subse exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on syment of his subscription, will be entitled to eceive Treasury notes, equal in amount to such enominations as he may prefer, whether of \$50, 100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at 3-10ths per annum will be on the notes of \$50, have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented the several for payment separately. Each subscriber may ubscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay ne-tenth at that time, and one third every twen-

cient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance, that not only is the of sympathizing with the South, or for some other annual production is set apart by taxation for the ed crime of that sort, and is now in prison redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment be mewhere in Ohio for this alleged offence. On youd a contingency is thus insured. Nor can

or with the amount of property and production. The objects are Union. Permanent peace and To His Secollency Jefferson Davis, President of the security at home and respect abroad are imperiled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence My DEAR Sir: Allow me to introduce to your of the people at once comprehends their magniquaintance my friend, Thomas B. Lincoln of tude. They rise above party—they belong to no onsideration as a gentleman of the first re means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and productions of the country. The real and personal values of the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the States now loval to the Union, this aggregate is \$11, .000,000,000

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,-000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost be ond the revenue will hardly exceed the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

A Touching Appeal for the Union by a Great and Good Friend.

The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STORCKL, had friends express doubts, it is looked upon by some | an audience with the President, and read him the

[TRANSLATION.]

Sr. Peressuna, July 10, 1861. MR. DE STORCKE, &c., &c .- Sir: From the eginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts 20th, just received, I have to say that I have in question the prosperity and even the existence been personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln for of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets time a prominent merchant of your city, where I realized, and that American citizens already in was then residing, and was just entering on my arms against each other are ready to let loose career of life. He did me the favor to employ upon their country the most formidable of the me as his attorney, and I attended generally to scorges of political society-a civil war. For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have world the spectacle of a prosperity without ex-You say the impression is sought to be created, ample in the annals of history. It would be deon account of this letter, that I am in complicity plotable that, after so conclusive an experience, with the Southern rebellion. I have so little regard-indeed, such an utter contempt-for aboli- of the solemn compact which, up to this time, tionism, which is seeking, by every means in its has made their power, in spite of the diversity of dissent from the policy it prescribes, that if it perhaps even because of this diversity Providence were merely to satisfy the corrupt partisans of seemed to urge them to draw closer the tradition that doctrine, I would not take the trouble of de- al bond which is the basis and the very condition nying, or attempting to counteract this impression. But for your sake, and the sake of such sacrifices which they might impose upon themold, tried friends as you, I think it due to myself selves to maintain it are beyond comparison with to say, that I am, and always have been, for pre- those which a dissolution would bring after it. serving the integrity of this Union. I was laboring zealously for its preservation, when these are paralyzed. The struggle which unhappily men, who are now so chamorous for its mainten-ance, were willing to "let it slide," rather than longed nor lead to the total destruction of one

Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to the present condition of public affairs, or is more some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in con red. I do not believe the policy of this Admin- flict to co-exist. The American nation would istration is calculated to produce such results;- then give proof of high political wisdom in seekso far from it, the inevitable tendency of its measures is, in my opinion, to render the disruption permanent and incurable. And hence, I and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Con ervice policy of the Government. I hope this tion, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion may be satisfactory to my friends; for my ene- and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power. Our august master can not resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places confidence in that practical good sense of the citzens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to be lieve that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit o

justice and moderation. If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sov toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the besides, a nation to which our august master and for a \$100 note was made by E. P. Wallace, a all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests; for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympa-thies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish proach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding derations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the dangers which menace the American Union and the sincere wishes which His Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future. It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government, as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present. Re-

ceive, sir, the expression of my very deep con-The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. De Stoeck! the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, September 7, 1861. The Secretary of State of the United States is anthorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plea cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have ipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Con- magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the gress, under which the subscription was received, subject of the internal differences which, for a wisely provided, however, that the advantages as in this loan shall be offered not to the capitalists structions from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De of the great cities only, but to the people of the Stoeckl, and by him read, by his Majesty's direcwhole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a ment, Congress has directed that an interest of friendship between the two countries, which had 7 3-10ths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, and interest not liable to United States. The Secretary of State offers to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a Mr. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. MR. EDWARD DE STOECKL, &c., &c.

General Reynolds. Mr. Cotton, a Chaplain of the 14th Indiana regiment, arrived at Indianapolis a few days since from Western Virginia. He says: General Revnolds has perfected his arrangements so admira bly that he is able to concentrate his entire brigade at any assailable point in six hours, and has shown himself in every movement so prudent and his men. He has held his difficult post with masone cent; on \$100, two cents; on \$500, ten cents; on \$1,000, twenty cents, and on \$5,000, one dollar each day. All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will dence that he would show himself equal to any mergency, and so far he has done so," M on is full of praises of the General and thinks that in his remote position, he has received too little of the attention and applause of the ublic .- Lef. Jour.

tieth day thereafter. At each payment, the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will are worth from \$1 to \$1 50. There is, a vast be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon.

In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of the interest, and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue, amply sufficient to the first coupon.

consumption of beef now by the volunteers generally, and as long as the demand lasts and the cattle can be procured the gallant men will not go hungry.